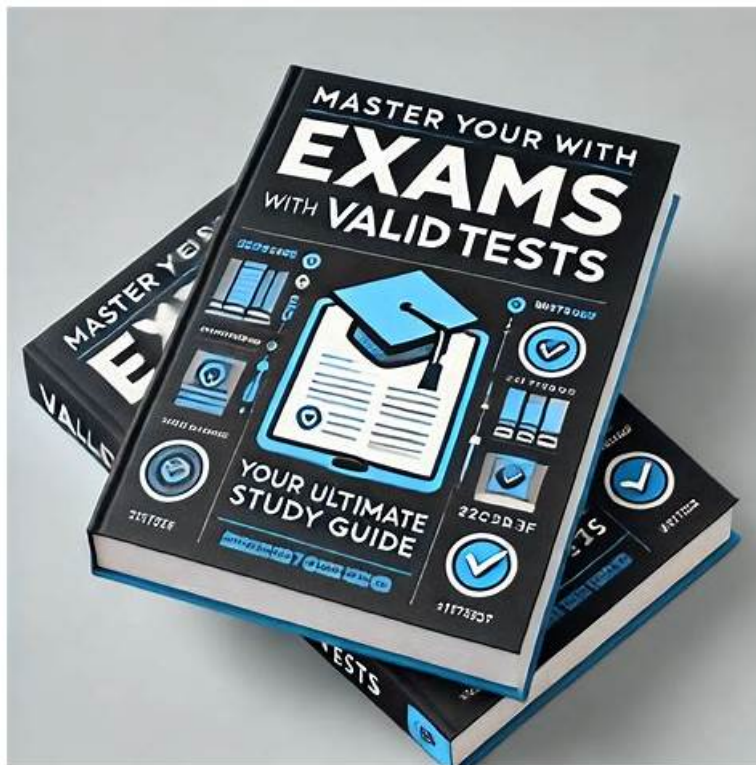


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F5 BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts (F5CAB2) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

The BIG-IP Administrator wants to provide quick failover between the F5 LTM devices that are configured as an HA pair with a single Self IP using the MAC Masquerade feature. The administrator configures MAC masquerade for traffic-group-1 using the following command:

```
`tmsh modify /cm traffic-group traffic-group-1 mac 02:12:34:56:00:00`
```

However, the Network Operations team identifies an issue with using the same MAC address across multiple VLANs. As a result,

the administrator enables Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade to ensure a unique MAC address per VLAN by running:
``tmsh modify /sys db tm.macmasqaddr_per_vlan value true``

What would be the resulting MAC address on a tagged VLAN with ID 1501? (Choose one answer)

- A. 02:12:34:56:15:01
- B. 02:12:34:56:01:15
- C. 02:12:34:56:dd:05
- **D. 02:12:34:56:05:dd**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In BIG-IP high availability (HA) configurations, MAC Masquerade is used to speed up failover by allowing traffic-group-associated Self IPs to retain the same MAC address when moving between devices. This prevents upstream switches and routers from having to relearn ARP entries during a failover event, resulting in near-instant traffic recovery.

By default, MAC masquerade applies one MAC address per traffic group, regardless of how many VLANs the traffic group spans. This can create problems in some network designs because the same MAC address appearing on multiple VLANs may violate network policies or confuse switching infrastructure.

To address this, BIG-IP provides Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade, enabled by the database variable:

``tm.macmasqaddr_per_vlan = true``

When this feature is enabled:

BIG-IP derives a unique MAC address per VLAN

The base MAC address configured on the traffic group remains the first four octets. The last two octets are replaced with the VLAN ID expressed in hexadecimal. The VLAN ID is encoded in network byte order (high byte first, low byte second)

VLAN ID Conversion:

VLAN ID: 1501 (decimal)

Convert to hexadecimal:

1501## = 0x05DD

High byte: 05

Low byte: DD

Resulting MAC Address:

Base MAC: `02:12:34:56:00:00`

Per-VLAN substitution # last two bytes = `05:DD`

Final MAC address:

`02:12:34:56:05:dd`

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A (01:15) - Incorrect hexadecimal conversion of 1501

B (dd:05) - Byte order reversed (little-endian, not used by BIG-IP)

D (15:01) - Uses decimal values instead of hexadecimal

Key BIG-IP HA Concept Reinforced:

Per-VLAN MAC Masquerade ensures Layer 2 uniqueness per VLAN while preserving the fast failover benefits of traffic groups, making it the recommended best practice in multi-VLAN HA deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 12

To increase the available bandwidth of an existing trunk, the BIG-IP Administrator plans to add additional interfaces. Which command should the BIG-IP Administrator run from within the bash shell? (Choose one answer)

- A. `tmsh create /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}`
- **B. `tmsh modify /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}`**
- C. `tmsh modify /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}`
- D. `tmsh create /sys trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From BIG-IP Administration Data Plane Concepts documents:

In BIG-IP, a trunk is a Layer 2 network object used to aggregate multiple physical interfaces into a single logical link. This aggregation provides increased bandwidth and link resiliency, commonly in conjunction with LACP.

Key concepts that apply here:

Trunks are managed under the `/net trunk tmsh` hierarchy

Physical interfaces are added or removed using the modify command

The create command is used only when defining a brand-new trunk, not when updating an existing one. Because the trunk already exists and the goal is to add interfaces, the correct operation is:

```
tmsh modify /net trunk trunk_A interfaces add {1.3 1.4}
```

This command:

Modifies the existing trunk named trunk_A

Adds interfaces 1.3 and 1.4 to the trunk

Immediately increases available bandwidth and redundancy

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

B uses the /sys hierarchy, which is not used for trunks

C attempts to create a trunk that already exists

D uses an incorrect hierarchy and an incorrect operation

NEW QUESTION # 13

A BIG-IP Administrator is informed that traffic on interface 1.1 is expected to increase beyond the maximum bandwidth capacity of the link. There is a single VLAN on the interface.

What should the BIG-IP Administrator do to increase the total available bandwidth? (Choose one answer)

- A. Increase the MTU on the VLAN using interface 1.1
- B. Set the media speed of interface 1.1 manually
- C. Assign two interfaces to the VLAN
- **D. Create a trunk object with two interfaces**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

On BIG-IP systems, physical interface bandwidth is fixed by the link speed (for example, 1GbE or 10GbE). When traffic demand exceeds the capacity of a single interface, BIG-IP provides link aggregation through trunks.

Key concepts involved:

Interfaces

A single physical interface (such as 1.1) is limited to its negotiated link speed. You cannot exceed this capacity through software tuning alone.

Trunks (Link Aggregation)

A trunk combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical interface.

BIG-IP supports LACP and static trunks.

Traffic is distributed across member interfaces, increasing aggregate bandwidth and providing redundancy.

VLANs are then assigned to the trunk, not directly to individual interfaces.

Why option B is correct:

Creating a trunk with two interfaces allows BIG-IP to use both physical links simultaneously.

This increases total available bandwidth (for example, two 10Gb interfaces → up to 20Gb aggregate capacity).

This is the documented and supported method for scaling bandwidth on BIG-IP.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Increase the MTU

MTU changes affect packet size and efficiency, not total bandwidth capacity.

C . Assign two interfaces to the VLAN

BIG-IP does not support assigning a VLAN to multiple interfaces directly. VLANs must be associated with one interface or one trunk.

D . Set the media speed manually

Media speed can only be set up to the physical capability of the interface and connected switch port. It cannot exceed the hardware limit.

Conclusion:

To increase total available bandwidth on BIG-IP when a single interface is insufficient, the administrator must create a trunk object with multiple interfaces and move the VLAN onto the trunk. This aligns directly with BIG-IP data plane design and best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 14

What type of Virtual Server is configured with no Pool-members, and proxies traffic to the destination IP address specified by the client device?

- A. Standard
- B. Performance (Layer 4)
- **C. Forwarding (IP)**
- D. Stateless

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Forwarding (IP) virtual server is unique because it does not perform load balancing in the traditional sense.

* No Pool Members: Unlike a Standard virtual server, which requires a pool to direct traffic, a Forwarding (IP) virtual server typically has no pool assigned.

* Destination-Based Routing: The BIG-IP system looks at the destination IP address in the original packet header sent by the client. It then consults the BIG-IP system's local routing table to determine where to send the packet.

* Transparency: It acts as a high-performance router/gateway, often used to forward traffic from internal servers to the internet or across different subnets while still allowing the BIG-IP to apply features like SNAT or bandwidth controllers.

* Stateful Tracking: While it forwards traffic based on the routing table, it still creates an entry in the connection table to track the flow (unless it is a Stateless virtual server).

NEW QUESTION # 15

A BIG-IP Administrator has a cluster of devices.

What should the administrator do after creating a new Virtual Server on device 1? (Choose one answer)

- A. Create a new cluster on device 1
- **B. Synchronize the settings of device 1 to the group**
- C. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1
- D. Create a new virtual server on device 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (BIG-IP Administration - Data Plane Concepts):

In a BIG-IP device service cluster, configuration objects such as virtual servers, pools, profiles, and iRules are maintained through configuration synchronization (config-sync).

Key BIG-IP concepts involved:

Device Service Cluster (DSC)

A cluster is a group of BIG-IP devices that share configuration data. One device is typically used to make changes, which are then synchronized to the rest of the group.

Config-Sync Direction Matters

Changes are made on a local device

Those changes must be pushed to the group

The correct operation is "Sync Device to Group"

Why C is correct:

The virtual server was created only on device 1

Other devices in the cluster do not yet have this object

To propagate the new virtual server to all cluster members, the administrator must synchronize device 1 to the group. Why the other options are incorrect:

A. Synchronize the settings of the group to device 1

This would overwrite device 1's configuration with the group's existing configuration and may remove the newly created virtual server.

B. Create a new cluster on device 1

The cluster already exists. Creating a new cluster is unnecessary and disruptive.

D. Create a new virtual server on device 2

This defeats the purpose of centralized configuration management and risks configuration drift.

Conclusion:

After creating a new virtual server on a BIG-IP device that is part of a cluster, the administrator must synchronize the configuration from that device to the group so all devices share the same ADC application objects.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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